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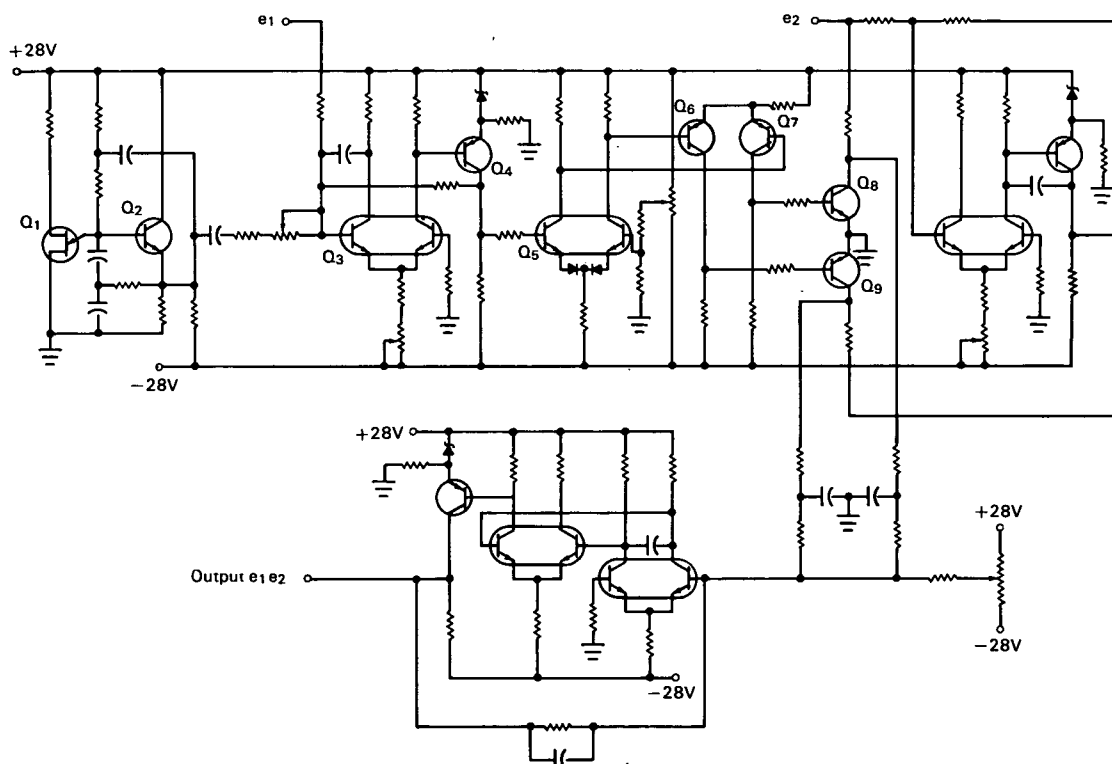
Brief 66-10331

# NASA TECH BRIEF



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## Circuit Provides Accurate Four-Quadrant Multiplication



### The problem:

To design a circuit that will provide four-quadrant multiplication at frequencies ranging from dc to 100 cps. The circuit must consume little power and have an accuracy of approximately 1 percent.

### The solution:

A solid state circuit using pulse-width and -height multiplication techniques.

### How it's done:

The circuit uses ground referenced inputs and provides a ground referenced output. Transistors Q<sub>1</sub> and Q<sub>2</sub> generate a linear sawtooth waveform at a repetition rate of 3 kc. This sawtooth waveform is then fed into a closed-loop dc amplifier and summed with multiplier input e<sub>1</sub>. The e<sub>1</sub> input is dc-coupled and the sawtooth waveform is ac-coupled to allow the sawtooth to be shifted at near ground level by the dc

(continued overleaf)

input. The output of the amplifier, obtained at the collector of Q<sub>4</sub>, is dc-coupled into a high-gain switching amplifier which controls the multiplying switching transistors Q<sub>8</sub> and Q<sub>9</sub>. The switching amplifier switches when the input-biased sawtooth waveform crosses zero.

The e<sub>2</sub> multiplier input is applied to the collector resistor of Q<sub>8</sub>. This input is also inverted and applied to the collector resistor of Q<sub>9</sub>. The output e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>2</sub> of the multiplier is obtained by summing and filtering the output of the two switching transistors. When e<sub>1</sub> is zero, the sawtooth at the output of Q<sub>4</sub> is symmetrical about ground level and turns Q<sub>8</sub> and Q<sub>9</sub> on and off for equal time increments. Thus the output is zero regardless of the value of e<sub>2</sub>. Similarly, when e<sub>2</sub> is zero, the output is zero for all values of e<sub>1</sub>. When inputs e<sub>1</sub> and e<sub>2</sub> have any values other than zero, the switching duty cycles of Q<sub>8</sub> and Q<sub>9</sub> are changed in

proportion to these inputs to provide an output equal to the product of e<sub>1</sub> and e<sub>2</sub>.

**Note:**

Inquiries concerning this innovation may be directed to:

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Reference: B66-10331

**Patent status:**

No patent action is contemplated by NASA.

Source: G. F. McGowan  
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